

JURY LIST FOR YEAR

Commissioners Hand In Their List to Judge Robinson.

(From Thursday's Advertiser)
The jury list for the First Judicial Circuit was filed with Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon. There are very few native Hawaiians on the list of two hundred and fifty names handed in by the Commissioners, J. M. Riggs and C. J. McCarthy, the commissioners in fact having only chosen the names of men whom they knew understood English.

About one hundred of the men drawn are to be summoned at once to serve as grand and trial jurors during the January term. The entire list, from which all the Territorial juries for the year will be drawn, is as follows:

First Precinct, Fourth District—J. S. Azwedo, C. G. Bartlett, W. E. Bellina, W. C. Bergin, H. F. Bertleman, James H. Boyd, Kenneth F. Brown, Joseph K. Clark, Albion F. Clark, Elmer M. Caeatham, E. T. Dreier, E. Ingham, S. K. Kamalopili, James F. Langston, Charles Lewis, Manuel Leal, F. W. Macfarlane Jr., George W. Macy, P. M. Pond, Milus Parkhurst, J. W. Podmore, F. A. Potter, R. K. Pahu, W. H. Smith, James Steiner, J. J. Sullivan, Stephen Umauma, A. L. Wyman.

Second Precinct, Fourth District—F. W. Beardslee, G. Fred Bush, James H. Cummings, J. M. Camara, Marston Campbell, J. G. Crawley, C. A. De Cew, F. S. Dodge, W. Dunsenberger, Charles E. Frasier, John Guild, William Green, Hugo Herzer, J. P. Howatt, W. H. Hoops, Pierre Jones, F. L. Johnson Jr., E. M. Kiley, Hiram Kolomoku, George T. Kluegel, L. Livingston, W. A. Love, T. R. Lucas, Zeno K. Myers, C. T. Murray, T. R. Mosman, A. Newhouse, W. T. Paty, L. Rubenstein, Joseph Richards, A. C. Silva, C. A. Simpson, J. A. Templeton, A. J. Tait, Bertram von Damm, G. P. Wilder, W. J. White.

Third Precinct, Fourth District—Hezekiah Aea, C. W. Booth, F. H. Foster, J. E. Goas, H. H. Walker, Albert Waterhouse, Benjamin J. Wright.

Fourth Precinct, Fourth District—F. B. Angus, D. K. Bent, J. J. Carden, William J. Coon, J. M. Davis, Benito Guerrero, W. K. Hernden, L. R. A. Hart, C. F. Herick, Arthur H. Jones, Louis R. Medeiros, Peter O. O'Sullivan, Samuel Parker, Roscoe W. Perkins, John W. Rankin, Harry Rivers, H. S. C. Denney, Charles S. Desky, A. V. Gear, E. E. Hartman, A. W. Howe, H. E. Hendrick, William P. Jarrett, Harry A. Juen, F. M. Lewis, Li Cheung, John McGuire, Edmund Norrie, William F. Halleron, Kirk B. Porter, N. S. Sachs, Charles Schoellkopf, Sydney Spitzer, A. J. Smithies, Stanley Stephenson, G. H. Traux, Frank J. Turk.

Seventh Precinct, Fourth District—George Chalmers.

Eighth Precinct, Fourth District—C. H. Atherton, R. L. Auerbach, William Blaisdel, Jacob S. Bailey, M. J. Blissett, Andrew Brown, C. H. Carter, E. F. Colburn, L. H. Dee, H. M. Dow, H. S. Francis, C. H. Gilman, Thomas Horan, W. L. Howard, R. Ivers, A. T. R. Jackson, George Johnson, W. J. Karvatti, F. H. Kibbey, T. E. King, Chas. Lambert, Jules M. Levy, W. L. Layle, Thomas F. McTigue, Patrick McGrath, W. W. North, Charles Phillips, Chas. Ramsay, E. A. Rowland, W. P. Roth, Henry B. Saylor, W. T. Schmidt, C. J. Schoening, C. L. Sprinks.

Ninth Precinct, Fourth District—William Lono Austin, Jacob Batchelor, Richard Ludloff, Thomas C. McGuire, T. P. O'Brien, S. R. Stone, Richard Weedon.

Tenth Precinct, Fourth District—S. J. Allencastre, C. M. Cooke Jr., Henry Davis, Isaac Dillingham, Farm Cornu, Charles Girdler, J. J. Greene, A. A. Montano, R. M. Mossman.

First Precinct, Fifth District—George J. Campbell, Ulysses H. Jones.

Second Precinct, Fifth District—J. B. Goldstone, W. C. Lane Jr., John Parker, Ernest Renkin.

Third Precinct, Fifth District—W. A. Bulck, James B. Carver, W. W. Goodale, Charles M. Keahinu, Leonard M. Kellogg, Ernest E. Lyman, Horace Mahaulu, Ben Naukana.

Fourth Precinct, Fifth District—George Poe, Alexander Sheppard.

Fifth Precinct, Fifth District—John P. Benito, D. Douglas, Thomas Jones, W. A. McGowan, H. C. Schmidt, William T. Wehrlich.

Sixth Precinct, Fifth District—Edward Baker, John H. De Pries, H. R. Eckart, E. F. McCord, Charles O'Sullivan, R. A. Woodward.

Seventh Precinct, Fifth District—J. M. Alu Joseph, A. Aheong, E. L. Doyle, Edward B. Friel, J. F. C. Hagens, John K. Inch, Lawrence K. Sheldon.

Eighth Precinct, Fifth District—J. L. Aholo, Antonio Fernandez, F. F. Fernandez, Axel L. Lungren, William L. Peterson, R. C. A. Peterson, John Prendergast, Chris J. Willis.

Ninth Precinct, Fifth District—C. Bolte, D. K. Dayton, H. W. Green, Edgar Henriques, Carl A. G. Maertens, William T. Rapose, P. E. R. Strauch.

Tenth Precinct, Fifth District—D. L. Akwal, William Y. Kwai Pong, Chas. K. Nottley, Frank J. Robello.

Eleventh Precinct, Fifth District—W. J. England, Charles H. Everett, E. K. Fernandez, Fred Goudie, R. W. Holt, E. Imhoff, Jesse P. Makainai, Albert McGurn, Isaac Testa, John H. Thompson, William E. Tirrell, Henry Zerbe.

There is nothing more delightful than the country correspondence which appears in the county seat papers. Here is a bit from the Shaw correspondent of the Chanute Blade:

"Edna Cline likes pumpkin pie. Lou Eastburn has a new dress. Madge Litzey likes to come to school at Shaw. Do you, Walter? Walter Pysher sat with Lulu Kimble to sing 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.'—Kansas City Journal.

WAR HELPS JAP WOMEN

Take Places of Teachers Who Go to the Front.

"The war in the Orient has done a wonderful thing for the women of Japan," said Immigration Inspector Richard L. Halsey. "You know, the war has drained the supply of men from the Mikado's empire, and among those who have gone have been the masters of the schools of Japan. These, before the war, were all men—and for the most part they were young men. It is the young men who are depended upon to guide the youth of Japan in the pathway of progress and civilization.

"It is estimated that the war has taken to the front 2500 of the school masters of Japan. Now, the schools could not be closed because the masters were taken away. That is not the manner of the government of Japan. And, as there were no more qualified young men to put in charge of the schools, the work of teaching has been taken upon themselves by the women.

"The effect has been remarkable, not least upon the women teachers themselves. It is said that they have improved by the discipline almost as much as their pupils, and that as a result the work of teaching the primary schools will be continued by the women, even after the war is over."

It has been a remarkable thing in connection with the development and modernization of Japan, that the women of Japan have not seemed to share the spirit, or at least the fruits of progress with the men. The Japanese man of today is a modern, up to date and in some respects a little ahead. The Japanese woman, so far as an outsider could judge her, has occupied a position no higher, or very little higher than that held by her sisters of the time before the Mikado drove out the Shogun.

Now, if the Russian war has taught the men of Japan that there is really room for their women on the more elevated plane held by her sisters of Europe and America, the war will not have been in vain even though Russia should not, in the eventuality, be driven out of Manchuria.

Ewart Is Satisfied.

The following cablegram has just been received and pertains to the Hidalgo Plantation and Commercial Company's properties in Mexico:

"From Tapachula, State of Chiapas, Mexico.

"To Brainerd H. Smith, Honolulu, T. H."

"Found everything as represented in prospectus. Am satisfied."

"GEO. R. EWART."

Mr. Ewart's complete report will appear shortly.

Salvation Army Entertainment.

Don't forget the The good Samaritan with a good musical will be presented at the Salvation Army hall, Thursday night, December 15th, for the benefit of The Corps' little brass band who are greatly in need of a few new instruments. Admittance including refreshments, 25c. It is for a good cause. Tickets now on sale.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way.

Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula, Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

CASSAVA AS A PAYING CROP FOR THESE ISLANDS

It Grows Well Here, Is a Fine Food for Stock and Makes Excellent Starch—Jared Smith's Advice.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)
Jared Smith, at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute, presented the following excellent paper on Cassava: Cassava, Manioc or Pia has long been cultivated in Hawaii. Its value as feed for cattle is well known and there are several ranches where it is cultivated on a large scale for this purpose. It is used by the native Hawaiians to some extent as an article of diet and also for the manufacture of a crude laundry starch.

Cassava cultivation is now attracting considerable attention in Florida and the West Indies for the manufacture of both starch and glucose on a commercial scale. One starch factory has been in operation in Florida for six or seven years and within the last two years other companies have been formed and the area devoted to the cultivation of this crop is being rapidly increased.

It is said that about 40 per cent of the American corn crop is used for the manufacture of starch and glucose. The demand for corn is on the increase whereas the area suited to its cultivation has either been taken up or is gradually being devoted to other crops. The average prices received for the American corn crop are higher today than ten years ago and are each year showing a tendency to go higher. This rise is due to increase of population and increased food-consuming capacity of the people of the United States and also to the multiplicity of uses to which this important cereal is now put. Twenty years ago a full crop in all the corn states caused the bottom to drop out of prices for corn. I have seen corn sell for ten cents a bushel and have known corn to almost entirely supplant coal as fuel during winters following exceptional harvests due to favorable seasons. Ten cent corn has not been known for ten years and probably never will be known again in the United States. When any product falls in price the inventive genius of the modern manufacturer seizes the opportunity to convert it into new products. As long as corn was saleable only as meal for bread or as "shelled-corn" for fattening hogs and cattle the market for this grain was absolutely fixed according to the number of people who would eat bread made from the grain, and according to the visible supply of cattle and hogs to be fattened. The surplus was almost valueless except for fuel or when stored for speculative sales between seasons. The cheapness of this surplus and the enormous quantities often held as surplus caused manufacturers to seek new uses for the grain so that today corn is required for a score of purposes unknown back in the early days of the West.

A product which can only be used for one purpose fluctuates in value from year to year in direct ratio to supply and demand. Increase indefinitely the uses to which that product can be put without at the same time increasing the area planted to the crop and the value of the product is bound to rise. That is what has happened to the corn crop of the United States, and to rubber in Brazil, and to many other industries.

The question now arises what has the price of the American corn crop to do with the cultivation of Manioc in Hawaii.

The prediction has been made by those interested in the business that if corn continues to rise in price during the next ten years as it has in the past decade, the time is surely coming when starch and glucose can no longer be profitably manufactured from this cereal.

The chief commercial value of starch arises from its use in the textile industries. Every thread used in the manufacture of cotton cloth of whatever character must be sized before the cloth is woven. Many finished cloths are sized after weaving. The principal sizing material is starch although other "sizes" are used by the weaver, such as gum tragacanth. Starch is used by paper manufacturers, by painters, tanners and in many minor industries—for the manufacture of dextrine or "gum" used on envelopes and postage stamps. Immense quantities are used for glucose manufacture. The uses and consequent demand for starch for purposes other than human or animal nutrition are growing year by year. In Germany and France starch and sugar are largely used for the production of alcohol.

The three great starch-producing crops are wheat, potatoes and corn. While all starches have certain qualities in common, the starch produced by potatoes, corn, rice, the sago-palm and wheat, each show certain individual characteristics. While in a sense starch is starch, the textile manufacturers have found out that potato starch cannot be used in exactly the same way as corn or wheat starch, so that in case of crop shortages the different starches are not capable of substitution.

Fifty years ago the starch from wheat was the only one used by weavers. Potato starch crowded out part of the wheat starch and now corn starch has crowded out a good deal of both. If corn continues to rise in price, and the conviction is confident-

ly expressed that that is the present and future tendency, some other cheaper starch must be found to take the place of corn starch. Corn starch lends itself better to the purposes of the cotton cloth manufacturer than does any other starch. Cassava starch approaches most nearly to corn starch in all its characteristics.

There is on an average about 18 per cent of starch in a potato tuber, nearly all of it recoverable in manufacture. The average for corn runs from 45 to 65 per cent and about 53 per cent can be extracted. Cassava averages 26 per cent starch in the fresh root. The extraction under old methods of manufacture has ranged from 15 to 20 per cent. Improvements in method made during last year make it possible to save 25 pounds out of the 26 present in every 100 pounds of fresh root.

An acre of potatoes yielding 100 bushels will produce about 1100 pounds of starch. An acre of corn yielding 40 bushels will give about 1200 pounds, while an acre of cassava producing 5 tons of roots will yield from 2000 to 2500 pounds of starch. These figures of yields are in each case conservative.

Aside from the utilization of cassava roots for the manufacture of starch the importance of this crop as a source of glucose is worthy of attention. The fresh cassava roots contain in addition to 26 per cent starch an average of 4 per cent of cane sugar. Experiments conducted on a commercial scale have shown that it is possible to get glucose from the fresh roots to the amount of 30 per cent of their total weight.

Recent reports from the West Indies give the cost of production of cassava as from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre; yield 5 to 10 tons of roots; profits \$25 to \$50 per acre. In Jamaica the roots are ground and dried and the meal is shipped to England to be manufactured into glucose. The factories are said to pay \$8 to \$10 per ton for the fresh roots delivered at the mill. In Florida the starch factories pay \$6 to \$8 per ton for the fresh roots. There are no glucose factories in Florida. The starch mills recover only 20 pounds of starch out of the possible 26 in every hundred pounds of root, but they save and dry the waste. This starch waste has a market value of from \$10 to \$12 per ton and is said to be in growing demand for feeding purposes, not only in Florida but throughout the Southern States.

Planters in Jamaica are said to be well satisfied with the profits to be derived from this industry and are not only rapidly increasing their acreage but are investing much capital in starch factories. The Florida factories are making good profits in the manufacture of starch, but the farmers who have undertaken contracts to supply the roots have been more or less dissatisfied with the prices offered. Improvements in methods of manufacture, methods of cultivation, improved digging tools for harvesting the crop, and especially the finding of a good market for the factory wastes are all working to give the contract grower better prices for his crop.

Cassava is a crop that can be grown with little labor. Where grown on an extensive scale practically the only hand labor required is that of planting the canes and digging the roots, and already somewhat crude machinery has been devised for both of these operations. The land is plowed rather shallow (so as to keep the roots of the plant near the surface), furrowed and cross-furrowed with rows four feet apart. The canes or old stalks of the plant are cut into joints from 4 to 8 inches long and a man drops two joints at each check-row. The "seed" is covered with a hoe or is plowed under. A disc-harrow is run between the rows two or three times to loosen the soil, keep down weeds and give the plants a good start. When the plants are two feet high there is no further cultivation. December and January are the best months to plant cassava in Hawaii. The crop is ready to harvest in from ten to twelve months. In Florida a "digger" of simple construction is in use. The cost of digging is there estimated at \$1.50 per ton. Digging the roots has always been considered the most expensive item of production in Hawaii. It is possible that we are behind the times in this regard. One man and team ought to care for 40 or 50 acres of cassava except at planting and harvesting time.

There are a good many points to be worked out if cassava is to be grown here. These cannot be touched on in a paper of this length.

Starch is like sugar in that it takes almost nothing from the soil. Hawaii disposes of some thirty million dollars worth of sunshine, air and water in the shape of sugar every year. While there may not be much water that is not required for the sugar crop it has always seemed to me that there is a good deal of air and sunshine going to waste for want of some one to enjoy and profit from them. Cassava does not require irrigation and makes good crops with a fair amount of rainfall. I have said nothing about its wonderful value as a forage plant. The forage value of cassava is well known. It ought to be more widely cultivated by stockmen on that account alone.

There is, it seems to me an opportunity here for the development of a profitable manufacturing industry. There is room for starch factories in a good many localities in the islands provided there is a good supply of

PLANNING TO SAVE WATER

Holloway Hopes to Give Honolulu a Gravity System.

The new Kalihi reservoir back of Kamehameha school will be completed, it is estimated by the Department of Public Works, by the middle of January. It will have a capacity of about three millions of gallons.

"This reservoir will provide a reserve supply of water for the Kalihi and Palama districts," said Superintendent of Public Works Holloway. "It will be supplied by the King street pumping station and will be filled with water every night and thus will insure a supply to the people in that part of the city at all times. As matters stand now after we shut down the pumps the people can get no water until they start up again at 6 o'clock in the morning. We shut down the King street pump, as a rule, at 6 p. m. To be sure we try to keep up the supply from the Beretania street pump, but there has been some difficulty in doing this heretofore and hence the plan for building the new reservoir.

"What we really need is a gravity system. As we have planned for this there can be enough water stored in Nuuanu and Kalihi valleys to supply Honolulu and carry the city through any ordinary season of drought. We have hope, moreover, that we will be permitted to go ahead with this gravity system after the Legislature meets. It is a most important matter, as you can see, for a good water supply means not only that the health of the citizens will be conserved but also that the city beautiful will be attained.

"The gravity system as we have planned it, calls for the conservation of the Nuuanu and Kalihi waters. We have prepared the plans for an immense storage reservoir in the Nuuanu valley to hold 100,000,000 gallons of water in the first place. You see that is a pretty good reserve supply. This reservoir will be at an altitude of 300 feet above sea level, giving plenty of fall to supply the city by gravity.

"Then we would have a smaller reservoir, although at a greater altitude, in the Kalihi valley. And we figure that by a system of tunnels this source of supply could be made to yield a great deal more water than comes from the valley now. This reservoir would be at a considerably greater altitude than the one in Nuuanu."

As a matter of fact, what with the rainfall on the island and the underflow, there is really no reason why Honolulu should not have a gravity water system that would be a long way ahead of the present pumping system—and the Territory get the water cheaper at that. There is water in the Nuuanu stream, some water all the time, and generally the flow is abundant. Added to this the Kalihi water could be developed, as suggested by Mr. Holloway, who has made a study of the matter, so that there is small doubt that these two sources alone would give all the water needed.

And if they did not there are abundant additional sources of supply. The city, from its situation, is one moreover that it should be wonderfully easy to supply with water on a gravity system.

CHARGING ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR

A tale comes from Hilo of heavy freight rates which, if true, is discouraging to a development of local Hilo enterprises.

Hilo parties have engaged in the business of cutting kono logs from a forest back of the town and have sent a number of shipments to San Francisco, paying \$7.50 per thousand feet, board measure. A large shipment was ready for the last steamer Enterprise, but it is stated that the captain informed the shippers that he had received instructions that hereafter the freight rate would be \$24 a thousand. The shippers objected that the rate was prohibitive, but the captain persisting, they declined to ship, whereupon the Enterprise returned to San Francisco nearly empty and partially in ballast.

This statement is made by reputable persons and, if correct, shows an exceedingly short-sighted policy on the part of those controlling the steamer Enterprise. It is to be hoped that there is an explanation other than that the steamship company is trying to tax a small and struggling industry all that the traffic will bear.

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Water for the mill. Or a glucose factory could be erected in Honolulu, where there is already an acid manufactory with a capacity much greater than its present out-put to work up cassava meal which latter could be manufactured at comparatively slight cost on the plantations where the crop is grown. This is a matter which ought to prove of interest to those who own or control large bodies of land from which they at present receive but very small returns.

JARED G. SMITH.

ASSESSORS IN SESSION

Conclude That They Can Do Nothing At This Time.

The tax assessors from the several districts in the Territory met in the office of Assessor J. L. Holt as a Board of Equalization yesterday, but because there was nothing before them to equalize, the meeting was not productive of results.

"We met," said Mr. Holt, "because the law makes it mandatory upon us to meet for this purpose in December. But there were no data before us, and none available, and so we could do nothing. The purpose was to have a discussion of the tax levy for the coming year, and to get the ideas of the various assessors upon what changes, if any, it is desirable to have made in the tax laws at the coming session of the legislature.

"But, as I said before, there were no data to go upon, and so the meeting adjourned at noon today without taking any action whatever. The adjournment was taken until March 6, 1905. By that time we will have figures, and there will be something for us to go upon. You see, we will begin to get returns from taxes next month, and the Planters' Association meets in February, and we will have all their reports to go upon. We expect to be able to act much more intelligently at that time. Oh, yes; there was a full meeting of the Board. Territorial Treasurer Campbell presided at the meeting, and all the assessors from the outside districts were present."

The assessors from the various districts are: First district, Oahu, J. L. Holt; second district, Maui and Molokai, W. T. Robinson; third district, Hawaii, N. C. Williford; fourth district, Kauai, J. K. Farley.

SENATOR LANE WILL KEEP ALL PROMISES

Senator John Lane has not entirely mapped out his line of campaign during the next session of the Legislature, but it is his purpose to keep faith with the electorate by supporting the introduction and passage of every measure proposed in the Republican platform.

"I intend to carry out the promises I made during the campaign," said the senator yesterday. "I supported the Republican platform from first to last, and the promises I made to the voters I intend to keep. If I did not, my election would have been effected under false pretences. I have no ambition, as a legislator, to play fast and loose with my constituents."

KEOHOKALO MET THE PRINCE

Morris KEOHOKALO, who returned last week from Washington, says that he met Prince Cupid in San Francisco, but there was no friendliness in the meeting. Morris has nothing to say of his experiences in the east, except that he thinks the national capital and other Eastern cities he visited are well worth living in.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, S. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph.

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.